Numb. 8360.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Tuesday September 4. to Saturday September 8. 1744.

Vienna, August 28, N. S.

Translation from the German of the Queen of Hungary's Answer to the Declaration read by Count Dohna, Minister from the King of Prussia, before his Departure from hence.

Advertisement to the Reader.

THIS present Writing was drawn up with the Intent to send it to the Queen's Secretary of the Embassy at Berlin, Weingarten, to prevent it still, if possible, the threatened Rupture, by communicating the solid Explanations and unanswerable Reasons contained in it. But, it seems, this had already been apprehended, and, consequently, a previous determined Resolution was taken to prevent so salutary a Design, and to proceed to new Hostilities. For, as on one Part, Count Dohna was not to be prevailed upon to deliver in Writing the menacing Declaration he had read; so, on the other Hand, they hastened the more at Berlin to publish the Purport of it to the World, as has been already done by Way of Manifesto, lest the Tenour of it might possibly come to the Knowledge of the foresaid Secretary of the Embassy.

After the Publishing of such a Manifesto, there is no Doubt, but the Treaty of Peace concluded at Breslaw, by the Mediation and Guaranty of England, as well as the Convention at Little Schnellendorff, will be infringed, if it is not already done: And whereas this Convention is not in every body's Hands, as the said Treaty is, it has been thought proper herewith to communicate it to the Publick.

But though the End, which, in Consequence of her Majesty's Regard to the King of Prussia, and good Dispositions, was proposed to be obtained, by drawing up the said Answer on the Part of this Court, to the menacing Declaration, or rather Denunciation of War on the other, is not now attainable; yet it has been thought proper not to depart from the Moderation and Discretion with which it was first penned, nor to follow the Adversary's Example in making Use of Expressions which are at all Times unbecoming between crowned Heads, and only serve to set in a clearer Light the wrong Way of Thinking of those who make Use of them. And it is therefore thought quite unnecessary to oppose, to the Prussian Manifesto of War, any more than this present Writing contains.

It is easy to conceive the Exultations of the Queen's unjust Enemies upon this third Breach of Peace, on the Part of Prussia, within these few Years. But as, in the mean Time, one cannot sufficiently wonder, that the Queen's Adversary, notwithstanding her sincerest Dispositions towards Peace, and ardent Desires of a Reconciliation, has thought fit to charge himself with so heavy an Account to the Almighty, to our Native Country, and to Posterity; so we, on our Part, who do not make a Jest of what has hitherto been thought sacred in human Society, will, for the future, have the same Reliance on the Almighty, trusting that this Saying, *Non est consilium contra Dominum, There is no Counsel against the Lord*, will, in the End, be verified.

[Here the French.]

Convention of Klein Schnellendorff.

I the underwritten Earl of Hyndford, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, having been Witness to what his Majesty the King of Prussia had the Goodness to declare with his own Mouth, and upon his Royal Word, to Marshal Count Neuperg, in the Presence of Major General Lentulus, and to what the said Marshal Count Neuperg declared, in the Name of her Majesty the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, do by these Presents certify, upon the publick Faith, and the Duty of my Ministry, that on both Sides it was agreed,

Primo, That the King of Prussia is at Liberty to take the Town of Neiss by way of Siege.

2. That the Commandant of the Town of Neiss shall have Orders to sustain a Siege 15 Days, and then to give up the said Place to the Troops of his Prussian Majesty.

3. That the Garrison of Neiss, with every Thing appertaining to it, shall march out with the Honours of War: That they shall be supplied with the necessary Carriages to the Frontiers of Moravia: That no Person belonging to the Garrison shall be either persuaded or forced to serve amongst his Prussian Majesty's Troops; and that it shall be free for those of the Town, who shall have a Mind to retire, to follow the said Garrison in all Safety.

4. That

4. That the caſt Artillery, which is in the Town of Neiſs, and upon the Ramparts, ſhall remain to her Majeſty the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and ſhall be faithfully reſtored to her upon a Treaty or a future Peace.

5. That after the Taking of the Town of Neiſs, his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia ſhall not any longer act offenſively, neither againſt her Majeſty the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, nor againſt the King of England as Elector of Hanover, nor againſt any of the preſent Allies of the Queen, till a general Peace.

6. That the King of Pruſſia ſhall never demand more of her Hungarian Majeſty, than the Lower Sileſia with the Town of Neiſs.

7. That Endeavours ſhall be uſed to make a definitive Treaty towards the End of the Month of next December.

8. The Marſhal Count Neuperg declared, in the Name of her Majeſty the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, that her Hungarian Majeſty will, without any Difficulty, give up to his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, by the Treaty to be made towards the End of next December, all the Lower Sileſia to the River of Neiſs, the Town of Neiſs included; and on the other Side of the Oder to the ordinary Limits of the Dutchy of Oppelen, with all Sovereignty and Independance whatſoever.

9. That upon the 16th of this preſent Month, the ſaid Marſhal Count Neuperg ſhall retire, with his whole Army, towards Moravia, and from thence where-ever he pleaſes.

10. That the Caſtle of Ottmachau ſhall be evacuated at the ſame Time that the Queen's Army ſhall retire.

11. That it ſhall be free for Marſhal Neuperg to remove into Moravia or elſewhere, the Magazines, which he has erected at the Foot of the Mountains, till the 26th of the preſent Month of October.

12. That a Part of the King of Pruſſia's Army ſhall take Winter Quarters in the Upper Sileſia, till the End of the Month of April 1742.

13. That neither the Principality of Teſchen, the Town of Troppau, and the Country beyond the River of Oppau, nor the high Mountains elſewhere in the Upper Sileſia, together with the Lordſhip of Hennerſtoff, ſhall be compriſed in thoſe Winter Quarters; and that the Marſhal Count Neuperg ſhall leave a Battalion and ſome Huſſars for the Garriſon in the ſaid Town of Troppau.

14. That his Majeſty's Troops ſhall not demand of the Inhabitants of the Country, any Thing but Lodging and Forage.

15. That the King of Pruſſia's Troops ſhall not raiſe Contributions nor Money upon any of the States of the Queen of Hungary.

16. That no Perſon ſhall be inliſted againſt his Inclination, upon any Pretence whatever.

17. That on both Sides ſome ſmall Parties ſhall be ſent out in order to continue Hoſtilities *pro Formâ*, and that, during the Winter, it ſhall be agreed in what Manner to behave the Spring following, in Caſe the Treaty or the general Peace ſhall not be ſettled before that Time.

18. That theſe preſent Articles, which have been agreed upon, ſhall be kept inviolably ſecret, according to what I the underwritten Earl of Hyndford, the Marſhal Count Neuperg, and Major General Lentulus, have promiſed upon our Parole of Honour to the King of Pruſſia, upon the Demand of his Majeſty.

In Witneſs whereof, I have ſigned theſe preſent eighteen Articles, and have ſealed them with my Coat of Arms, upon the Requiſition of his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, and of the ſaid Marſhal Count Neuperg. At the Caſtle of Klein Schnellendorff this 9th Day of October 1742.

Hyndford (L. S.)

Anſwer.

DUE Report has been made to the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, of the Declaration which the King of Pruſſia's Miniſter Count Dohna, immediately before his Departure for Stutgard, read to thoſe of her Majeſty at four different Times.

Her Majeſty could have wiſhed, the ſaid Miniſter might have been prevailed upon to deliver the ſaid Declaration in Writing, not only on Account of the Importance and Delicacy of the Affair, and that on the like Occaſions it is uſual, nay, even abſolutely neceſſary, in order to prevent all Sorts of Miſtakes; but alſo, more eſpecially, becauſe ſuch Things are there laid to her Majeſty's Charge, as are directly contrary to her *moſt pure*, *moſt moderate*, and *moſt pacifick* Sentiments, and ſuch as might eaſily be cleared up, if, as one would hope, the Queſtion were only about thoſe ſalutary Objects mentioned in it, which no one has more at Heart than the Queen's Majeſty. This Anſwer was immediately given to Count Dohna, and it was added, that his Pruſſian Majeſty would not find himſelf deceived, if he would believe that the Queen's Way of thinking was directly oppoſite to that ſhe is charged with, and that ſhe does really aim at the *Preſervation of the Syſtem of the Empire, of the lawful Prerogatives and Liberties of its States, and the Reſtoration of Tranquillity in Germany, by an equitable, honourable, and laſting Peace.*

But as Count Dohna alledged againſt this Demand the expreſs Prohibition of his Court, there remains nothing now, but firſt to ſet forth the Contents of the Declaration made by him, as far as they could be recollected from his reading it four Times over, after which Minutes of the principal Points were immediately taken; and then to add what may ſerve for a ſolid Explanation and Refutation of it.

As to the Subſtance of the Declaration read, it conſiſted in this: That immediately after the Peace of Breſlaw, it was ſeveral Times declared on the Part of his Pruſſian Majeſty, "That "he would not indeed meddle with the Diffe-

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" rences the Queen had with other Powers, but " that the Court of Vienna would be miſtaken, " if ſhe thought that his ſaid Majeſty, being a " diſtinguiſhed Elector of the Empire, would " look on with Indifference, when the Impe- " rial Dignity was to be oppreſſed, the Conſti- " tution of the Empire to be changed, and Vi- " olence offered to the States of it: But that " neither theſe nor other Warnings and Re- " monſtrances, intended even for the Advan- " tage of the Houſe of Auſtria, had availed " any thing, but that, with the utmoſt Indig- " nity to the Electoral College, the ſupreme " Head of the Empire was ſlighted, well-in- " tentioned States partly oppreſſed, partly in- " timidated, and others encouraged, nay, even " miſled into a Sort of Confederacy againſt " him. His Pruſſian Majeſty therefore had " thought proper to conclude a certain Treaty " of Union with ſome powerful States of the " Empire, the Tenour of which Baron Palm " had ſent to Count Roſenberg, ſo that it could " not be unknown to the Queen. But as there " were no Hopes left of obtaining the End aim- " ed at by good Offices only, his Majeſty, pur- " ſuant to the Duty he owed to the Empire and " its Chief, could not avoid making over to " him a Number of his Troops as Auxiliaries: " That it was with Reluctance he came to this " Extremity, but the Court of Vienna and " her Allies were to be blamed for it, becauſe " they had rejected all Sorts of equitable Expe- " dients. Notwithſtanding which, his Pruſſian " Majeſty perſevered in the unalterable Intention, " faithfully to fulfil all Engagements with the " neighbouring Powers, and by no Means to " meddle in the Differences which the Queen " has with other Powers, and which do not " concern the Empire, as he had no other Aim " than to maintain the Syſtem and Conſtitution " of the Empire, and conſequently its Chief " lawfully elected in his Dignity, and in the next " Place, to ſupport the States in their lawful " Prerogatives and Liberties, and to reſtore " Tranquillity to our dear native Country by an " equitable and laſting Peace."

To all this Count Dohna was inſtructed to add, " That no Elector and Prince of the Em- " pire could ſuffer, that not only its Chief ſhould " be deprived of his Hereditary Dominions, but " alſo his Troops chaſed from the Territories " of the Empire, and himſelf conſequently ex- " terminated from thence to all Intents and Pur- " poſes. That this is a Proceeding which has " no Example in Hiſtory, and will hardly find " Belief among Poſterity, and which occaſions " Danger to the Whole; ſo that nothing re- " mains, but for every particular Member to be " ſwallowed up in his Turn. That his Pruſſian " Majeſty therefore ſaw himſelf forced to think " on ſuch Means, by which his own Security, " as well as the publick Welfare, might be pro- " vided for; and this in ſuch Manner as the " Circumſtances of Affairs, and the Danger at- " tending a longer Delay, would require. So " that at Vienna they muſt anſwer themſelves " for the Conſequences, ſince they had puſhed " the Empire and its States too far."

It is eaſy to imagine, that her Majeſty was not a little ſurpriſed at a Declaration ſo unfriendly and menacing, as well as ſo thoroughly void of all Foundation; and the rather, as ſhe was thereby confirmed in her Apprehenſions, that the Treaty of Union, ſent hither by Baron Palm, was not only fully ſettled, but alſo the ſecret Article, herewith encloſed, which ſhe had received about the ſame Time; though the Contents of them be not reconcileable either with the Syſtem of the Empire, or with the Treaty of Breſlaw.

It is abſolutely unneceſſary to go into a long Refutation of thoſe Accuſations laid to the Charge of her Majeſty as well as of her Allies, nay, in Effect, to that of ſuch a Majority of the States of the Empire, who, in Conjunction with the former, are moſt laudably zealous for the Preſervation of its Syſtem; ſince, by her Majeſty's Declaration entered on the 3d of July upon the Journals of the Diet, by the compleat Anſwer to the French Declaration of War, and alſo by her Circular Reſcript of the 18th of the ſaid Month, the Subject is already exhauſted.

The Declaration firſt mentioned ſets forth as plainly as poſſible:

Firſt, That her Majeſty, by her Inſtruments of Proteſt, never intended, nor does intend, to do the leaſt Prejudice to the Prerogatives of the Electoral College, nor, in general, to the Rights of her Fellow States, but only to preſerve her own, according to the clear Diſpoſition of the Golden Bull. Secondly, That the Proteſt, grounded upon it, does not regard the *Event* of the Election, but merely the *Manner* made Uſe of in it. Thirdly, That her Majeſty does therein even offer to deſiſt from the ſaid Proteſt, as ſoon as ſhe ſhall have juſt Satisfaction for what is paſſed, and ſufficient Security for the Future. And, Fourthly, That ſhe ſtill perſeveres in every Thing, that for Peace Sake, ſhe has ſet forth at large, partly in the Beginning of the ſaid Declaration, partly in her Letter to the Committee of the Circular Diet of Suabia of the 11th of February laſt, and wiſhes nothing more than that the Repreſentations therein made, by Electors and States of the Empire, inclined as becomes German Patriots, may in Time produce the deſired Effect upon her Adverſary.

It is known to the Empire, and all the World, what paſſed concerning the Vote belonging to the Kingdom of Bohemia, and what Treatment her Majeſty's third Ambaſſador, for the Election, met with at Francfort. What leſs therefore could be done in ſuch Circumſtances, in order to preſerve her Right inviolable, than to guard it in the Manner above-mentioned? Or could ſhe have proceeded in a *more moderate and magnanimous* Manner, than by declaring herſelf before-hand, as has been juſt mentioned, concerning her Readineſs to deſiſt from her Oppoſition?

If his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia would pleaſe to put himſelf in the Queen's Place, and conſider, according to his own ſuperior Under-

ſtanding,

ſtanding, what Reſolutions would have been taken on his Part, if the ſame had happened to the Electoral Vote of Brandenbourg, which happened to that of the Kingdom and Electorate of Bohemia; it is hardly credible, that the juſt Grounds of all that has been alledged above could be diſowned or diſputed, eſpecially ſince his Pruſſian Majeſty has ſo often, and at various Times, cauſed it to be declared, that he had nothing to object againſt the Care we took to preſerve our own Right inviolate. And whereas, according to the verbal Tenour of the Declaration read four Times by Count Dohna, ſo much Regard is expreſſed for the Maintenance of the Prerogatives and Liberties of other States; why ſhould it be taken ill of the Queen alone, and that notwithſtanding what is ſaid in the firſt Article of the Treaty of Breſlaw, that ſhe preſerves her own Right alſo, in a proper, and eſpecially in ſo moderate and diſcreet a Manner as ſhe does in her moſt ſolemn Declaration entered upon the Dictature of the Empire?

At the Time the Treaty of Breſlaw was concluded, this Declaration was not yet made, tho' the Inſtruments of Proteſt of this Court were already publickly printed, and in every body's Hands, even at the Court of Berlin. But now ſince the ſaid Declaration has been given in, and ſince not only according to our own Opinion, but alſo to the Sentiments of the major Part of the College of Electors, and of moſt of the States of the Empire, whatever ſeemed offenſive in the ſaid Inſtruments of Proteſt, has been redreſſed; how is it poſſible to talk of the ſaid College being ſlighted; or how can the Modification of the ſaid Inſtruments of Proteſt, acknowledged by moſt of the States of the Empire as ſufficient, occaſion the Breach of a Peace, the Concluſion of which was not hindered by the ſame Inſtruments of Proteſt, though they were then couched in much ſtronger Terms? This Reflexion cannot be refuted. The major Part of the Electoral College cannot be charged with giving up any of their Prerogatives, no more than her Majeſty, who accounts it as an Honour to be a Member of that Body. Whatever therefore as to this point is laid to her Charge, touches at the ſame Time all thoſe Electors, Princes, and States, who, jointly with her, uſe their Endeavours that the moſt ancient fundamental Law of the Empire, the Golden *Bull*, together with that of the publick Peace, and the Treaty of Weſtphalia, may not be infringed. Whoever therefore grounds himſelf ſolely on the fundamental Laws of the Empire, cannot even be ſuſpected of ſtriking at its Conſtitution; ſince the latter can never be in Danger of being diſturbed, as long as the former are obſerved, and ſolely appealed to, as her Majeſty the Queen has conſtantly done.

In the ſecond above-mentioned compleat Anſwer to the French Declaration of War, whatever had come to the Knowledge of the Court of Vienna as to peaceable Overtures, and Propoſals for a Reconciliation, was faithfully declared, except only what, out of extraordinary Diſcretion, and above all, out of a ſtrict Regard for his Pruſſian Majeſty, has been hitherto paſſed over in Silence. Count Dohna, when the Subſtance of the Declaration inſerted above was read to him, declared of himſelf, that, ſince the Month of November laſt, he had not received any Inſtructions or Orders concerning this Point, nor ever mentioned one Word about it. The Copy of the Anſwer given him at that Time, concerning both the Reconciliation and the Election, is here annexed; and we make the leſs Scruple, once more to refer to it, as it abſolutely cannot be conceived, that if his Pruſſian Majeſty was informed of the true State of Affairs, he would have proceeded to ſo threatning a Declaration as that abovementioned, on Account of our not having yielded to ſuch Propoſals; of which his own Miniſter refuſed to give a Copy, and of which no Communication was made to us from any other Quarter. That Hoſtilities ſhould be denounced or committed upon ſuch a Foundation, is what indeed will hardly be believed by Poſterity, much leſs can any Inſtance like it be found in the Hiſtory of the Empire or other Countries. We therefore neither can nor will ever expect it from his Pruſſian Majeſty; eſpecially as it is plain, that far from preſerving the Syſtem of the Empire, it would ſhake it; and inſtead of eſtabliſhing Tranquillity in Germany, it would open a Way to greater Diſturbances, and expoſe our dear native Country to the Riſk of an entire Subverſion, and that in ſhort, the Band of human Society would be thereby entirely broken. No other Overtures or Propoſals of Peace made to her Majeſty can ever be produced, except thoſe alledged in the compleat Anſwer to the French Declaration of War: Unleſs he meant, what was inſinuated to Lord Hyndford laſt Year in January, and which for the Reaſon above-mentioned has been hitherto paſſed over with Silence. The Caſe is this: When the ſaid Lord gave Aſſurances in the Name of the King his Maſter, that his Majeſty would moſt willingly contribute to the Reconciliation of the Courts of Vienna and Francfort, and even to the Advantage of the latter, in any Thing that was not prejudicial to the former, nor contrary to the Conſtitution of the Empire, provided her Majeſty's Adverſary was thereby left at Liberty to act independently of France; his Pruſſian Majeſty anſwered, that ſome rich Biſhopricks, ſuch as Saltzbourg for Inſtance, ought to be ſecularized.

If this has been hitherto kept ſecret, it was entirely owing to the above-mentioned ſtrict Regard, and without the preſent preſſing and extreme Neceſſity, no Mention would have been made of it yet. Such a Propoſal would indeed have ſuited with the Conveniency and Advantage of her Majeſty and her Archducal Houſe; but Conſcience would not allow her to accept of it.

And whereas it is impoſſible to combine ſuch a Propoſal with the Conſtitution of the Empire,

with

with the lawful Prerogatives and Right of its States, with the Tranquillity of Germany our dear native Country, and ſo forth; but that it would rather undeniably have ſerved to the Oppreſſion of innocent States of the Empire, and to the Subverſion of its Syſtem; her Majeſty the Queen does not at all know what to make of what is mentioned in the Declaration read by Count Dohna about her having herſelf endangered the above-mentioned grand Objects; eſpecially ſince it is plain, that if the Queen had yielded to the ſaid Propoſal, which is quite inconſiſtent with the ſaid Objects, Things would never have come to ſo threatning a Declaration, as that which ſince has followed.

In the circular Reſcript of the 18th of laſt Month, alledged above in the third Place, the Objection concerning the Electoral Bavarian Troops has been before-hand anſwered in a Manner no leſs convincing. The Agreement made at Lower Schonfelden; our two Letters to the Committee of the Circular Diet of Suabia; the Warning and Requeſts therein contained; and laſtly, our having ſo long ſpared thoſe Troops, which were entirely diſperſed, are undeniable Proofs of our moſt ſincere and reconcileable Temper. But ſince the ſaid Troops have been employed in the Service of the Crown of France, and have been found upon the Territory uſurped by that Crown, to the Prejudice of the Empire; which Territory they actually endeavoured to defend againſt the Empire itſelf, in Conjunction with the French Forces, and as Auxiliaries to that Crown; it is really incomprehenſible, what is meant by the Addition which Count Dohna was afterwards obliged to make to the Declaration; but the following Aſſurance is leaſt of all combineable with the above-mentioned notorious Circumſtances, *viz.* "That his Pruſſian Ma"jeſty will not meddle in the Differences be"tween the Queen and other Powers, and "would faithfully fulfil the Engagements he "lies under towards other neighbouring "Powers."

At preſent the Empire is no longer the Theatre of War. It cannot be pretended, even with the leaſt Colour, that the Queen's Endeavours to reconquer for that Body Countries that were torn from it, are contrary to its *Dignity*, *Reſpect*, *Conſtitution*, *Security*, and *Tranquillity*. Now, whereas the Queen has ſo often declared, and at preſent repeats that Declaration in the moſt ſolemn Manner, That ſhe deſires *not to aggrandize herſelf, but only an equitable Indemnification and Security for the future*; her Majeſty's foreſaid Endeavours might in the mean time have tended to advance the wiſhed-for Reconciliation with her Adverſary, and undoubtedly may do ſo ſtill, if, contrary to Expectation, they are not interrupted by the Execution of ſo menacing a Declaration.

All the Territories belonging to the Empire would now enjoy a compleat Tranquillity, was it not for the Apprehenſions occaſioned by the King of Pruſſia's great warlike Preparations, and the Motions of his Forces. The Point relating to the Election may now, ſince the Queen's Declaration has been entered at the Dictature of the Diet, be immediately adjuſted, if the Queen's Right, founded upon the Golden Bull, be only preſerved inviolable and ſecured. Beſides what Self-Defence forced her to againſt open Enemies, no State of the Empire has ſuffered the leaſt Prejudice from her, it being not at all her Majeſty's Cuſtom to uſe Violence. Whatever can be ſaid about a reconcileable Temper, without neglecting a neceſſary Caution againſt Enemies, and true Faith towards Allies, has already been exhauſted, even in the Anſwer to the French Declaration of War.

His Pruſſian Majeſty, before and after the Treaty of Breſlaw, concluded under the Mediation and Guaranty of Great Britain, was not unacquainted with the Queen's Deſire of being indemnified for the great Sacrifice made by it, and of having Security for the future. No one can deny the Moderation as well as Equity of ſuch a Deſire, without a Reſolution to reject the moſt known and firſt Principles of the Law of Nature and Nations. From an Acknowledgement of this very Equity were derived the aboveſaid Pruſſian Propoſals, made formerly to Lord Hyndford, and, as is mentioned in the Declaration it ſelf, read by Count Dohna, calculated for the Archducal Houſe's own Advantage: But as they tended to the Prejudice of an innocent third State, and alſo a leſs powerful Proteſtant State of the Empire, they could not be accepted by the Queen. The Affair itſelf ſpeaks, whether that Party which rejects the like Propoſals, or that which thinks to bring them about by Force, infringes the fundamental Conſtitution of the Empire, its internal Tranquillity and Welfare, the lawful Prerogatives and Liberties of its Fellow States, and conſequently the general Welfare of Europe, ſo cloſely connected with the aboveſaid grand Objects? But as ſuch Overtures could not be accepted, the Difficulty ſtill remained, in what Manner the two other Objects above mentioned, viz. *Indemnification* and *Security*, could be obtained and eſtabliſhed in a Way not prejudicial to the Rights of an innocent third State?

To this End, and not out of Hatred or irreconcileable Spirit againſt France, (Paſſions unknown to her Majeſty, whenever there is a Diſpoſition of being ſincerely and equitably reconciled to her) ſhe did propoſe that her Adverſary would unite with her againſt the Crown of France, and conſequently endeavour to co-operate thereby in promoting their *mutual Intereſt*. Count Seckendorf, in the Name of his Principal, gave good Hopes of it in the Conference at Lower Sconfeld, as the Journal of it gives clear and unexceptionable Proof. On thoſe Aſſurances contained in the ſaid Protocoll, was really founded what therein was ſtipulated with Regard to the Garriſon of Braunau, as well as otherwiſe concerning the Bavarian Troops: But Experience

has ſhewn but too much, how little the Effects on the other Side agreed with their Words. Therefore, as it was not poſſible to prevail with the Elector of Bavaria to co-operate in what was chiefly to tend to his own and the Empire's Advantage, it was at leaſt endeavoured to diſpoſe him, by the joint well-meant Repreſentations of Electors and Princes of the Empire, inclined as true German Patriots, not to obſtruct the Queen's Attempts againſt France, ſo much the leſs, as a happy Succeſs would, according to the Queen's aboveſaid binding Declaration, facilitate the Means for adjuſting the Differences between two German Houſes, ſo nearly allied in Blood, to their own mutual Conveniency. The Overtures that were made for this End, eſpecially to the Circle of Suabia, have long ago appeared in Print. But at Francfort they would not in the leaſt give Ear to this, nor to an Exchange very advantageous to the Electoral Houſe of Bavaria; but which would have deprived the moſt ſerene Houſe of Auſtria even of its Indemnification, and only, in a ſmall Degree, increaſed its future Security, together with the internal Tranquillity of the Empire: On the contrary, Propoſals were always inſiſted upon, of a Nature which would never have been conſiſtent with the Welfare of the Archducal Houſe, nor that of the Empire in general, and the Liberties of Europe, becauſe, if they had taken Place, it would have been very eaſy to the Houſe of Bourbon, upon Diſturbances breaking out in the Eaſt, to oppreſs the Houſe of Auſtria, the Empire, and the Liberties of Europe, and, conſequently, to accompliſh what ſhe has hitherto miſcarried in.

All this conſidered, there remained nothing for the Queen to do, in order to the ſtill obtaining a Reconciliation ſo earneſtly deſired with her Adverſary, but to endeavour, without his Concurrence, to recover what had been torn from the Empire, and, beſides the foreſaid Reconciliation, to promote the Dignity, the future Security, and internal and external Tranquillity of the Empire, together with the Advantage and Delivery of many States from the Yoke of a foreign Power. But, on the other Side, they did not only contribute nothing to it, but, on the contrary, employed the utmoſt Efforts to obſtruct an Intention ſo ſalutary to the Publick. To this End, the Bavarian Troops joined themſelves with the French; and this latter Crown, moſt cloſely united with the Court of Francfort, now pretends, that the Place where the Bavarians ought to have oppoſed the Paſſage of the Rhine, does not any longer belong to the Empire, but is under French Juriſdiction. But as they miſcarried in hindering the ſaid Paſſage, they advanced, as is notorious to all the Empire, towards Weiſſenburg, with no other Intent than to prevent the Reconquering of Alſatia in Favour of the Empire. With this ſame Deſign Streams of German Blood were ſpilt; the French Auxiliaries were always put forwards, in order to ſave the French. Now, whether this can be called *Chaſing the Bavarian Troops from the Territories of Germany, or Exterminating the Head of the Empire?* And farther, of which Side may be ſaid with the greateſt Juſtice, *That no Example of the like Conduct was ever heard of in all the Hiſtory of the Empire, and that it will hardly find Credit with Poſterity*, may, without Difficulty, be left to impartial Judgment. Notwithſtanding all which, her Majeſty has perſiſted in the ſincereſt Deſire of a Reconciliation, and even, againſt the Will of her Adverſary, has endeavoured to her utmoſt, to obtain by Force the proper Means for it, and might eaſily obtain them, by the effectual Aſſiſtance furniſhed her ſince by her Allies, if his Pruſſian Majeſty could yet be prevailed upon faithfully to execute, according to that particular Attention teſtified here, what the Treaty of Breſlau, concluded by the Mediation and under the Guaranty of Great Britain, enacts ſo clearly and plainly in the 1ſt Article, viz. "That he will not commit, nor allow "to be committed, any Hoſtility, ſecretly or pub-"lickly, directly or indirectly, either by his own "Subjects, or by others, N. B. *nor give any "Succour to the Queen's Enemies, under what-"ſoever Pretext; nor make any Alliance with "them contrary to this Peace:* That he will al-"ways entertain an indiſſoluble Friendſhip, en-"deavour to maintain her Honour, Advantage, "and Security. In ſhort, prevent as much as "ſhall be poſſible for him (the Way of Arms "only excepted) the Damages with which the "Queen may be threatened by any other Pow-"er." It might ſtill be hoped, the rather as not only Truth and Faith undeniably require it, but alſo Villarias's intercepted Letters ſufficiently declare, how far the Houſe of Bourbon's Views of aggrandizing itſelf extend, and what ill Uſe is like to be made of the Treaty of Union towards it. If his Pruſſian Majeſty, as the Declaration read by Count Dohna ſets forth, only aims at *the ſpeedy Reſtoration of a laſting Tranquillity in the Empire*, and *the Maintaining of the Imperial Dignity, of the Conſtitution of the Empire, of the Authority of the Electoral College, and of the lawful Prerogatives and Liberties of the reſt of the States*, let but no Obſtruction be laid in the Way, on the Part of Pruſſia, againſt thoſe grand Objects, which no one has more at Heart than the Queen's Majeſty. In this Caſe no one will attempt to diſturb the Tranquillity of the Empire; the Reconciliation between the two moſt Serene German Houſes, ſo often united by the Ties of Blood, will come about of itſelf, and without infringing the Right of a Third Perſon; and the Affair of the Election will forthwith be adjuſted to mutual Satisfaction, provided only the plain Direction and Diſpoſition of the Golden Bull be obſerved as a Rule.

The Series of Tranſactions paſt till now, as contained in the Journals, proves it unanſwerably. And her Majeſty again repeats, in the moſt binding Manner, not only all that hitherto has been declared in her Name, but likewiſe all thoſe pacifick Overtures, ſhewing her moſt ardent Deſire of a Reconciliation, which ſo often occur

rur in the Anſwer to the French Declaration of War.

Therefore, all Miſchief may as yet eaſily and ſpeedily be prevented: But if, contrary to better Hopes, the Queen's Enemies, notwithſtanding all that is ſaid above, ſhould ſtill continue bent upon the Ruin of the Queen and her Archducal Houſe, her Majeſty will not be diſpirited. The powerful Arm of the Almighty is never ſhortened to help. The inmoſt Thoughts and Deſigns, however carefully concealed, or boldly denied, are not hidden to the All-Knowing God, and conſequently, let what will happen, her Truſt in Him and in her own juſt Cauſe, ſhall never be leſſened.

APPENDIX.

Separate Article of the Treaty of Union of Francfort.

FOraſmuch as the Backwardneſs which has hitherto appeared in the Court of Vienna and her Allies towards the Re-eſtabliſhment of the Repoſe and Tranquillity of the Empire, leaves but too good Reaſon to fear, that very far from conſenting to amicable Terms, according to the Intent of the Treaty concluded between, &c. ſhe will reject or entirely elude the Effect which might be expected from them; it will be indiſpenſably neceſſary to have Recourſe to ſtronger and more effectual Methods: His Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, always animated with a Deſire of co-operating towards the Pacification of Germany, after mature Reflexions, is of Opinion, that a ſhorter and more deciſive Expedient to that End cannot be made uſe of, than for him to promiſe and engage, as by the preſent ſeparate Article he promiſes and engages, to take upon himſelf to make the Expedition towards conquering all Bohemia, and to put his Imperial Majeſty in Poſſeſſion of that Crown, and to guaranty it to him, for himſelf, his Heirs and Succeſſors for ever: His Imperial Majeſty, touch'd with the moſt lively Gratitude, does upon that Condition, for himſelf, his Heirs and Succeſſors, from this Time, give up to his Pruſſian Majeſty, irrevocably and for ever, in the ſtrongeſt and moſt authentick Manner, the Right which he has to the Circles, Lordſhips, and Towns herein after named, to wit, The Town and all the Circle of Konigſgratz in its whole Extent. Moreover his Imperial Majeſty gives up to his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, the Circles of Bunzlaw and Leitmeritz, in ſuch Manner, that all the Country ſituated between the Frontiers of Sileſia and the River Elbe, and from the Town and Circle of Konigſgratz to the Confines of Saxony, ſhall belong to his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, in ſuch Manner that the Courſe of the Elbe ſhall be the Barrier of the two States; Thus the Country which is ſituate on the other Side that River within Bohemia, ſhall remain to his Imperial Majeſty, although it ſhould be appendant to the Circles ceded to his Pruſſian Majeſty, excepting the Lordſhip and Town of Partuwitz, and of the Town of Collin, which his Imperial Majeſty does from this Time give up to the King of Pruſſia, his Heirs and Succeſſors for ever. His Imperial Majeſty, upon the ſaid above-mentioned Condition, engages himſelf from the preſent Time, to guaranty to his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, his Heirs and Succeſſors for ever, all the Countries which he has given up to the ſaid King of Pruſſia, or does give up by Virtue of this preſent Article, provided always that Bohemia, upon the Foot that it is to remain to his Imperial Majeſty, ſhall not be ever liable to be farther diſmembered in any Manner whatever. Moreover, his Imperial Majeſty, upon the ſaid above-mentioned Condition, gives up to his Pruſſian Majeſty, irrevocably and for ever, and to his Heirs and Succeſſors, in the ſtrongeſt, moſt ſolemn, and moſt authentick Manner, the Right which belongs to him to Upper Sileſia. He beſides engages to guaranty the ſame to him, his Heirs and Succeſſors for ever, as ſoon as his Pruſſian Majeſty ſhall have conquered the ſame, and have taken Poſſeſſion of it. In like Manner, his Pruſſian Majeſty promiſes to guaranty to his Imperial Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors for ever, Upper Auſtria, as ſoon as his Imperial Majeſty ſhall have conquered the ſame, and taken Poſſeſſion of it, &c.

The Remainder of the Appendix will be publiſhed in the next Gazette.

Stockholm Auguſt 21. On Friday laſt, in the Morning, the Prince and Princeſs Royal of Sweden arrived at Droningholm, of which Notice was immediately given by the Maſter of the Ceremonies, to all the foreign Miniſters here, who were deſired, at the ſame Time, to come and pay their Reſpects, in the Afternoon to their Royal Highneſſes. The next Day there was a very numerous Court; and, in the Evening, the laſt nuptial Benediction was given by the Archbiſhop of Upſal. After which Ceremony, all the Company ſat down to Supper at ſeveral Tables prepared for them. At the King's Table, beſides the Royal Pair, ſat all the Senators and their Ladies, and the French Ambaſſador. On Sunday there was a Ball, and Yeſterday a Concert of Muſick. The Court is to remove To-morrow from Droningholm to Carlsberg; and a few Days afterwards their Royal Highneſſes will go to Ulrickſthal, and continue there till the Apartments, preparing for them in the Caſtle here, be ready.

Genoa, Auguſt 23. Four Days ago arrived here a Genoeze Ship, in 24 Days from Carthagena; the Maſter of which reports, that the Spaniſh Fleet ſailed from thence four Days before him, having on board about 1800 Men, which they were to carry to reinforce the Garriſon of Oran, which, he was told, was beſieged by the Algerines. At their Return back they were to embark a ſecond Corps, which was to conſiſt of a much larger Number of Troops. He ſays, they work Day and Night to refit the Royal Philip, and Poder, and when he came away, their new Maſts and Rigging were all ready; ſo that they might be in a Condition to

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ſail in two or three Weeks. This Republick continue their military Preparations, as well to form an Encampment of 12000 Men, as alſo to increaſe their Forces. This Week they gave out Commiſſions to raiſe eleven new Regiments, which, when compleated, they will have 24000 regular Troops in Pay. They are alſo preparing a Train of Artillery, which will conſiſt of 50 Pieces of Field and heavy Cannon; and it is daily expected they will make a Promotion of Field Officers. Juſt now is arrived his Britannick Majeſty's Sloop the Spence, Capt. Buckle: He left Admiral Mathews four Days ago off Toulon, but expects the Admiral will be in Vado Bay in a few Days.

Turin, Auguſt 22, N. S. We had an Account the Day before Yeſterday, that the Fort of Demont, which it was ſuppoſed might have held out five or ſix Weeks, and have amuſed the Enemy till the Approach of Winter and bad Weather, had been obliged to ſurrender, by a moſt unexpected Accident. The Rooſs of the Magazines being freſh, and covered with Timber to ſhelter them from the Shells thrown into the Fortreſs, the Enemy found Means, by red-hot Bullets, to ſet it on Fire; and the Violence of the Flames, which the Garriſon was not able to extinguiſh, having reached and conſumed the very Magazines, the Governor being deprived of all farther Means of Defence and Subſiſtance, was obliged to ſurrender, and deliver himſelf, and the Detachment under his Command, Priſoners of War.

Turin, Auguſt 28, N. S. We are aſſured by the laſt Letters from Rome, that the Spaniſh and Neapolitan Armies at Velletri ſeem to be in a very bad Plight: There is a mortal Sickneſs raging amongſt them, which carries off great Numbers, and cauſes a very conſiderable Deſertion, and that M. de Gages is at a Loſs how to ſteal a Retreat, being deſtitute of Cavalry, without expoſing his Army to be ruined by the Briskneſs of Prince Lobcowitz's Purſuit.

Rome, Aug. 22. Prince Lobcowitz has drawn a Line with his Cavalry, which harraſſes the Enemy extremely, and has cut off their Communication with the Sea, Campo Morto, and Ciſterna, from which Roads they received their Neceſſaries from the Kingdom of Naples, for want of which they are put to the greateſt Difficulties. Since the Action of the 10th, nothing of Moment has happened between the two Armies. M. de Gages, upon Account of the Loſs he has ſuſtained, has recalled to his Army ſeveral Detachments which he had diſtributed into different Poſts, and is endeavouring to fortify himſelf in the advantageous Poſts of Artemiſio, &c.

Florence, Auguſt 25. M. de Gages has applied himſelf, with great Diligence, to render his Intrenchments inacceſſible, having fortified them with ſome large Cannon brought from Gaeta ſince the late Surprize; and to defend them againſt the Auſtrian Cavalry, he has cauſed deep Ditches to be dug round them. The Huſſars having intercepted a large Number of Mules, loaden with Proviſions, obliged M. de Gages to recall the Body of Horſe from Abruzzo, which was commanded by M. de la Vieuxville and the Duke d'Atriſco.

From the Camp at Saluſſes, Auguſt 28, N. S. We have here the following farther particular Circumſtances relating to the taking of Demont, viz. That a Bomb loaded with Wild-fire, that occaſioned the Conflagration, came in at a Window left open in one of the Caſemattes where the Gunners lay, for taking in a little Air; and that this happening when the Men were at the Batteries, the Fire took firſt to the Beds and Straw they lay upon, and from thence communicated to the Magazine of Match; and laſtly, to an inner Magazine under the Governor's Houſe, full of Wine, Brandy, and ſpirituous Liquors; and that the Flame was ſo fierce, that the very Stones were calcinated by it; and the Walls of the Powder Magazines ſo heated, that it is a Kind of Miracle that they did not take Fire and blow up the whole Fort. The Fear of which having ſeized the Garriſon, already half ſmothered with Heat and Smoke, to a Degree that the Men begun to leap down the Walls, he had thought fit to ſurrender, and to march out of the Place, on the Enemies refuſing to approach it: And that it was three Days after, before the Fire was extinguiſhed, and the Enemy would venture to enter and take Poſſeſſion of the Fort. There is no Advice as yet of the Enemy's having inveſted Coni.

Vienna, Auguſt 26, N. S. A Skirmiſh has already happened at Clumetz, between Feſtetitz's and Schwerin's advanced Huſſars. Pruſſian Patents have been iſſued for Contributions in what is called therein the Auſtrian Upper Sileſia, which Country his Pruſſian Majeſty is pleaſed to declare as taken under his Protection; and Pruſſian Garriſons are expected forthwith at Jagerndorf, Troppau, Tetchin, and Jablunca. The Governor of Olmutz, General Kheil, is in no Pain for any Attempts on the Part of of the remaining Pruſſians. Ten Thouſand good Militians, 3000 regular Troops, and 7000 choſen Burghers, who have demanded Colonel Eberſdorf to command them in particular, are ready at Prague to receive the Pruſſians.

Vienna, Aug. 29, N. S. The Pruſſians who are entered on the Side of Sileſia, have taken Poſſeſſion of Pardubitz and Podiebrad, and are fortifying them with the utmoſt Aſſiduity. The Tranſylvanians have conſented to furniſh the Queen with 6000 Men. There is News from Upper Sileſia, that two whole Companies of the Pruſſian Troops had deſerted in a Body, and that being purſued by the Pruſſian Huſſars, they threw themſelves into a ſquare Battalion, in which Poſture having fought and obliged their Purſuers to retire, they threw themſelves into ſeparate Bands of Tens and Dozens each, of which more than one was already got ſafe into Olmutz.

Vienna,

Vienna, Sept. 2. The King of Pruſſia's Head Quarters are ſuppoſed to be at Leitmeritz, where his great Artillery will hardly arrive before the 8th Inſtant. General Bathiani is with his Corps at Plas, between Caaden and Pilſen, and his advanced Guard, under General Feſtetitz, is at Beraun, between Plas and Prague. We hear by a Courier arrived laſt Night from Prince Charles, that beſides the Force which is gathering by Marſhal Seckendorf, the French themſelves have paſſed the Rhine, whether with a Deſign to beſiege Fribourg, or to come on quite through to Bavaria, is not known; but what was certain at the Departure of the Courier, is, they were in Motion after the Prince, who however, from this farther Incident, neither haſtens nor ſlackens his March, but will, if not overtaken by them, and compelled to fight, be at Donawert as on the 12th Inſtant. A Placard is publiſhed, as is aſſured, by the King of Pruſſia, forbidding all the Bohemians to treat the Queen in any Manner, or on any Occaſion whatever, in the Quality, or by the Title of their Sovereign, and commanding them, on the contrary, to treat the Emperor as their lawful King, and both upon the ſevereſt Penalties, even, as is affirmed, of Death.

Berlin, Sept. 1. We have hitherto no Accounts from the Pruſſian Army, only that they left Peterſwald on the 26th paſt.

Chamberry, Sept. 3. By Letters from the combined Armies of France and Spain of the 28th of laſt Month, there is Advice, that they were preparing to march on the Side of Saluces to ſeek the Army of the King of Sardinia, and to oblige him to paſs the Po.

Hamburgh, September 4, *N. S.* Laſt Week died here M. Wolff, who had the Character of Secretary from the Court of Hanover; as likewiſe M. Laſtrop, one of the Members of the Magiſtracy of Hamburgh.

Hamburgh, Sept. 8, *N. S.* The Empreſs of Ruſſia has appointed a Change of her Miniſters in their preſent Poſts at Foreign Courts. Count Beſtuchef is to be removed from that of Berlin and ſent into Poland, Baron Kayſerling to Francfort, and Count Czernichef is to remain at the Court of Pruſſia. M. Hinſch was this Morning choſen a Member of the Magiſtracy of Hamburgh, in the room of M. Laſtrop, deceaſed. The Trade bound hither, which Captain Loſting, of his Majeſty's Ship the Wager, has ſeen ſafe into the Elbe, is arrived, but the Man of War remains yet at the Mouth of the River.

Hanover, Sept. 7, *N. S.* We hear that the King of Pruſſia has taken the Caſtle of Teutſchen, (a Place of no Defence, but which the French made themſelves Maſters of two Years ſince, as it commands the Elbe and a Paſſage in the Mountains) and is within three Miles of Prague. He met with a great many Difficulties in his March, the Roads having been made impaſſable by the great Falls of Wood, and the Elbe having been ſtopt up by Boats ſunk in it, but he clear'd all in eight Days. It is reported that there is great Deſertion from his Army. General Bathiani is already in Bohemia with about 25000 Men. He entered in the Neighbourhood of Egra. Prince Charles has left the Neckar, and is marching to Bohemia.

Bruſſels, Sept. 10. We received Advice here on the 6th Inſtant from the Governors of Ghent and Bruges, that the Count de Saxe had detached 7 or 8 Thouſand Men from his Army with 12 Pieces of Cannon and a conſiderable Number of Waggons, towards Elſegem, in the Neighbourhood of Ghent; that they had thrown a Bridge over the Canal between Ghent and Bruges, which had obliged M. de Launay to withdraw his Men from two or three Poſts which he had taken upon that Canal; and that the Deſign of the French ſeemed to be to enter the Country of Waes, and ravage all the remaining Part of the Province of Flanders which they have not yet viſited. The King's Artillery, which was at Namur, is now upon the Road to Bruſſels, eſcorted by a Regiment of Foot of that Garriſon, which is to remain here till further Orders. Marſhal Neuperg adviſes, that the French are buſy at Metz and Theonville in preparing all the Requiſites for a Siege and a Bombardment. Yeſterday Advice came in from Francfort, that General Bathiani had attacked the Van-Guard of the Pruſſian Army, and totally deſtroyed two Regiments of Horſe, but this is not yet abſolutely depended on.

Journal of the Army continued.

Monday, September 8. *N. S.* The whole Army made a general Forage to the Left; the Covering Party of the Right Wing conſiſted of 900 Horſe, and 2300 Foot, commanded by the Quarter Maſters General; the greateſt Part of the Cavalry was placed before Liſle, ſuſtained by proper Bodies of Foot to keep in that Garriſon: Some Horſe and Foot were poſted at Ennequin near Haubourdin, upon the Upper Deule, where the French have a conſiderable Poſt; and the reſt of the Foot were poſted in the Villages all along that River, as far as Ancoin and Lapouillerie. The Left Wing was poſted from Ancoin up the Deule as far as Pont a Dons, from whence they ſtruck off to the Left, placing their Cavalry as far as Phalampin and Attiches, facing Doway, in Order to prevent any Inſult from the Body of Troops which are encamped near that Place. Several Parties of the Enemy appeared, which were poſted all along the other Side of the Deule, but durſt not advance to any Diſtance from the ſaid River.

Wedneſday 10. This Morning a Detachment from the whole Army was ſent towards Ghent, conſiſting of Fourteen Squadrons and Eight Battalions, with Eight Pieces of Cannon, and Eight Pontons, under the Command of Lieutenant General Comte de Chanclos, Lieutenant General Smiſſaert, and Major General St. Clair: The Right Wing gave Seven Squadrons, Four Battalions, Four Pieces of Cannon, and four Pontons; and the Left Wing gave the ſame Number. This Detachment took the

Route of Tournay, and Oudenarde, (from which Place a Battalion will join them) and ſo to Ghent. The Detachment formerly ſent under the Command of Major General Launay, to preſerve the Communication between Ghent and Bruges, is to join them, with two Battalions of Dutch from Sluys, in Order to form a flying Camp of the whole for the Security of that Country.

Hague, Sept. 8, *N. S.* Prince Charles, it is hoped, may by this Time have gained the Danube at Ulm. The News of the March of the Wirtenberg Troops to join Count Seckendorf's Corps, ſeems to have been without Foundation.

Hague, Sept. 11, *N. S.* By the beſt Accounts of the Operations on the Side of Suabia, it looks as if neither the Imperialiſts nor French will have followed Prince Charles (who propoſed to reach Donawert as To-morrow) beyond the Neckar; but it is now ſaid, that Count Seckendorf, with the Emperor's new Auxiliaries, the Foreign Regiments in the French Service, and French Train of Artillery, was to march to the Right, and ſet down before Fribourg, whilſt Count Saxe, who, it is ſaid, is to relieve Marſhal Noailles in the Empire, and be relieved himſelf in Flanders by Marſhal Broglio, leads a conſiderable Corps of French Troops down the Eaſtern Side of the Rhine to take Winter Quarters in Weſtphalia. The freſheſt Advices from Metz repreſent the Health of the French King as not being yet perfectly reeſtabliſhed.

Bruſſels, Sept. 16, *N. S.* Prince Charles arrived with his Army at Donawert on the 10th Inſtant, and was to ſet out the next Morning for Vienna, where his Highneſs would ſtay only 24 Hours, and then depart in order to rejoin the Army in Bohemia. He leaves 30,000 Men in Bavaria for the Conſervation of that Country. The firſt Column of the Pruſſian Army, commanded by Velt Marſhal Swerin, arrived before Prague on the 31ſt of laſt Month; the Town was inveſted the next Day, and although the Cannon was not come up, it is ſaid, the Pruſſians attacked the advanced Guards, by whom they were vigorouſly repulſed. Olmutz is ſaid to have been inveſted at the ſame Time. There are 12 or 14,000 Men in Prague. It is thought that if they can hold out three Weeks, the Prince may arrive with his Army Time enough to relieve the Town. It is fifteen Days March from Donawert to Prague, and the Auſtrian Army was to march from thence on the 11th. Advices from Paris ſay poſitively, that the French have determined to beſiege Fribourg.

Whitehall, September 6, 1744.

Whereas it has been repreſented to His Majeſty, That Thomas Malton, late of Stevington, alias Steffen, in the County of Bedford, Shoemaker, was, between the Hours of One and Three in the Morning on the 30th of June laſt, as he was returning Home from Olney, in the County of Buckingham, murdered, robbed, and thrown into the River: His Majeſty, for the better diſcovering and bringing to Juſtice the Perſon or Perſons concerned in the ſaid Murder and Robbery, is pleaſed to promiſe his moſt gracious Pardon to any one of them, (except the Perſon who actually committed the ſaid Murder) who ſhall diſcover his Accomplice or Accomplices, ſo as he, ſhe, or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof: And alſo a Reward of One Hundred Pounds to the Perſon making ſuch Diſcovery as aforeſaid, payable upon the Conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

Cuſtom-Houſe, London, 1744.

For Sale, by Order of the Honourable Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, in the Long Room at the Cuſtom Houſe, on Thurſday the 13th of this Inſtant September, 1744, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, Sugars, Ginger, and Cotton, in Time. The Goods to be viewed at the New Warehouſe at the Cuſtom Houſe, on Tueſday, Wedneſday and Thurſday next to the Time of Sale.

General Poſt-Office, London, July 25, 1744.

Poſt-Chaiſes between London and Norwich, and London and Cambridge.

This is to acquaint the Publick, That the ſeveral Poſt-Maſters on the Road between London and Norwich, and London and Cambridge, are ready to furniſh Gentlemen or others with Poſt-Chaiſes, ſafe, eaſy, and well ſecured from the Weather, upon as ſhort a Warning as for Poſt Horſes, at any Hour, either of the Day or Night. Gentlemen who have Occaſion to go Poſt on the above Roads, are deſired to apply to Mr. Roberts, at the Black Bull in Whitechappel.

A Poſt-Chaiſe may be had at any of the Stages on the Norwich or Cambridge Roads, to go Part, or all the Way, for one or more Stages, for thoſe who do not chuſe to travel in the Night.

N. B. All Gentlemen that travel in Poſt-Chaiſes of their own, upon the Roads where Poſt-Chaiſes are already ſet up by the Authority of this Office, may be ſupplied with Horſes at the ſeveral Stages on thoſe Roads, at the Rate of Nine Pence per Mile.

By Command of the Poſt-Maſter-General,
Geo. Shelvocke, *Sec.*

London, September 6, 1744.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of his Majeſty's Ship the Monmouth, who were on board at taking the St. Joachin Prize, that on Thurſday the 7th of November next, and the two following Days, will be paid at Mitchell's Coffee Houſe in Crutched Fryers, a Dividend in Part of the Amount of the ſaid Ship and Cargo: And the Shares of ſuch that are not then demanded, will be paid by Mr. William Scobie, at the Sixth Door on the Left Hand in Cecil Street in the Strand, on the firſt Thurſday in every Month for three Years after.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majeſty's Ship Angleſea, who were on board at the taking a French Prize called the Felecité, that they may receive their reſpective Shares of the Produce of the ſaid Prize and her Cargo, at the Sign of the King's Arms on Great Tower Hill, on Saturday the 15th of September, 1744. And that the Shares of ſuch as are not then demanded, may be received by the Parties, or their lawful Attorneys, at the ſaid Houſe, on the firſt Saturday in every Month for three Years after.

Advertiſements.

TO be ſold, A Freehold Eſtate called Todburne Steele, in the Pariſh of Slaley and County of Northumberland, of about the yearly Value of 50 l. Enquire of Mr. Lowes in Weſtgate-ſtreet, Newcaſtle upon Tyne.

THE

THE Creditors of William Holmes the Elder, late of Uxbridge in Middlesex, Haberdasher of Hats and Chapman, a Bankrupt, are desired to meet the Assignees of his Estate on Wednesday next the 12th Instant, at Hamlin's Coffee-house, in Swithin's Lane by the Royal Exchange, at Twelve at Noon, to assent or dissent to the Assignees commencing one or more Suits in Equity, for Recovery of Part of the Bankrupt's Estate; and on other special Affairs.

PUrsuant to an Order made by the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, for enlarging the Time (for John Shipton, late of the Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, Laceman, a Bankrupt) for 49 Days, to be computed from this 8th Day of September instant; This is to give Notice, that the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, will meet on the 27th Day of October next, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London; when and where the said Bankrupt is required to surrender himself, and make a full Discovery of his Estate and Effects, and finish his Examination, and the Creditors may then prove their Debts, and assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate.

TO be sold by the Assignees under a Commission of Bankrupt awarded against Burlton Compson, late of Burton upon Trent, in the County of Stafford, Dealer in Timber, Maltster and Chapman, on Thursday the 4th Day of October next, between the Hours of One and Six in the Afternoon, at the House of Edward Holmes, situate in Bird-street in the City of Lichfield, and known by the Sign of the George, A Copyhold Estate lying in the Parish of King's Swinford, (within one Mile of Stowerbridge) in the County of Stafford, of the yearly Value of 83 l. with a good and valuable Coal Mine therein, now in working Order, together also with the Moiety of another Coal Mine lying near the same, now worked in Partnership with one Mr. Brettell; and also a considerable Parcel of Coal lying in Lands contiguous thereto, with the Fire-Engine, in very good Repair, and other Utensils. Likewise a large and commodious Pottery upon the Coal Pit Bank, the Coal Works and Pottery bringing in near 400 l. a Year. Also several Leasehold Estates of the said Bankrupt's, lying in and near Burton upon Trent and Branson, in the County of Stafford. Particulars whereof may be had at Mr. Jeremiah Addenbrook's, of King's Swinford in the County of Stafford; Mr. Thomas Towndrow, of Burton upon Trent aforesaid; Mr. Edward Wolferston, of Tamworth in the said County of Stafford, and of Mr. Theophilus Levett, in the City of Lichfield.

WHereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Benjamin Sadler, late of Well-close-square, in the Parish of St. Mary Matfellon, otherwise Whitechappell, in the County of Middlesex, Distiller, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, on the 13th and 20th of September Instant, and on the 20th of October next, at Three in the Afternoon, on each of the said Days, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the second Sitting to chuse Assignees, and at the last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Hall, Attorney, in Sherbourn Lane, London.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Sarah Clarke, of the Town of Battle, in the County of Sussex, Milliner, intend to meet on the 4th Day of October next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

THE under-mentioned Persons claiming the Benefit of the Act lately passed for Relief of insolvent Debtors, the following Notices have been brought to the Printer of the London Gazette, to be inserted in this Paper, and are herein inserted in Obedience to the said Act.

The following Persons being Fugitives for Debt, and beyond the Seas on or before the First of January 1742, and having surrendred themselves to the Keeper of Woodstreet Compter, hereby give Notice, that they intend to take the Benefit of the late Act made in the sixteenth Year of his present Majesty, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for the City of London, or at the Adjournment thereof, which shall happen next after thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Robert Jeffery, late of the Parish of Murling near Bridgewater, in the County of Somerset, Husbandman. William Mason, late of the Parish of Surgussee, in the County of Somerset, Husbandman. Joel Hery, late of St. James's Duke's Place, Chapman.

The following Persons being Fugitives for Debt and beyond the Seas on or before the first of January 1742, and having surrendred themselves to the Keeper of his Majesty's Prison of the Fleet, London, hereby give Notice, that they intend to take the Benefit of an Act of Parliament passed in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty King George the Second, intitled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for the City of London, or at the Adjournment thereof, that shall happen next after thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. John Forfitt, late of Old Stratford in the County of Northampton, Carpenter. Thomas Allen, late of Shore ditch, in the County of Middlesex, Distiller. James Carter, late of the Parish of St. Luke, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman. Samuel Langdon, late of Hillfarrance, in the County of Somerset, Farmer. John Murrant, late of Cold-bath-fields, in the Parish of St. James Clerkenwell, in the County of Middlesex, Carpenter. Jeffery Archer, late of Saffronwalden, in the County of Essex, Webster and Dealer. William Fleming, late of Brownlow-street in Druly-lane, in the County of Middlesex, Baker.

The following Person being a Fugitive for Debt, and beyond the Seas on or before the 1st of January 1742, and having surrendred himself to the Keeper of the Marshalsea Prison in Southwark, in the County of Surry, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament made in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his Majesty King George the Second, intitled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for the County of Surry, or at the Adjournment thereof, that shall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. James Sopwith, late of the Parish of St. Paul Shadwell, in the County of Middlesex, Victualler and Mariner.

N. B. If any Person in the foregoing List of Prisoners shall find, on the Perusal of this Gazette, that there is any Error, such Error shall, upon Notice, be rectified in the next Gazette Gratis.

Printed by *Edward Owen* in *Amen-Corner*, 1744.